

## SITUATION INFORMATION REPORT

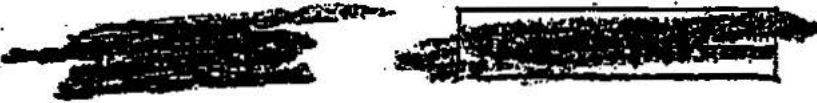
The American Civil Liberties Union has recently petitioned the highest court in the land on behalf of Vincent L. Marchetti, a former Central Intelligence Agency official who wants to publish a book exposing past and current classified CIA operations. The ramifications and consequences of an ACLU victory in this case could be adverse to the security interests of the Intelligence Community.

For the information of the reader, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) was founded in 1920 by Roger Baldwin, a former conscientious objector and ex-convict. The organization's national headquarters was established in New York City and has remained there since its creation.

Baldwin's philosophy set the stage for future development of the ACLU organization. When Baldwin first organized the Union, he was head of the civil liberties bureau of the American Union Against Militarism, a pacifist organization which opposed U. S. entry into World War I. He believed in civil liberties, not as an end in themselves, but as a means to an end. In a letter to the New York Times in 1933, Baldwin clarified his viewpoint on the above issue--"Civil liberties like democracy are useful only as tools for social change." Mr. Baldwin remained as Executive Director of ACLU from 1920 until 1950.

During its first few years the organization consisted of a conglomeration of lawyers, social workers, liberal reformers and radicals. Among them were Jim Addams, John Dewey, Felix Frankfurter, Norman Thomas and William Z. Foster, later chairman of the American Communist Party.

From the start, the ACLU constitution declared that its purpose was to "maintain and advance civil liberties, including the freedoms of associations, press, religion, and speech . . . without political partisanship."



The impact of the group, largely through successful lawsuits, has grown enormously. After the U. S. Government, ACLU has become the second most frequent litigant before the Supreme Court. In the late 1960's according to its most recent annual report, ACLU won 80 per cent of its cases there. In 1970 - 1971 however, with the recent appointments on the Court, its success rate has fallen to 50 per cent.

### CALENDAR OF TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES

#### Indefinite date - Gainesville, Florida

As previously reported, the trial for six members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War scheduled to begin on 10 October has been postponed indefinitely.

The attorneys for the defense are seeking a delay in the trial until January and the removal of Judge David L. Middlebrooks.

These veterans were allegedly charged with conspiring to commit violence during the Republican National Convention. The conspiracy charges against the veterans are similar to the "Chicago 7" conspiracy case. The 1963 Chicago indictments came after the Democratic Convention and the 1972 Florida indictments came before the Republican Convention.

#### 12 - 14 October -- New York

A number of well-known figures in the antiwar movement have begun an educational project called the "Indochina Peace Campaign" for the purpose of making the war an issue in the presidential election. Reportedly, \$40,000 has been raised for a nine-week speaking tour to be conducted by movie actress Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden who recently visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. In recent weeks Miss Fonda has exhibited slides of alleged U. S. bombings of dikes in North Vietnam. George Smith, a former prisoner of war will also accompany Miss Fonda on the tour from Labor Day to Election Day.

Recently, Fonda proposed a second tour comprised of Hollywood movie stars which include Fred Branson, John Voight and Don Sutherland. Tentative tour schedule through Upstate New York is as follows:

ACLU's early work was largely directed at combatting the deportation of aliens for their radical beliefs; opposing attacks on the rights of the Industrial Workers of the World (a cited left-wing anarchist labor group) and guaranteeing trade unions the right to organize and hold meetings.

In 1940, after the Hitler-Stalin Pact, the ACLU adopted an "antitotalitarian" resolution, barring from its board and staff anyone (including Communists and Fascists) who supported totalitarian dictatorship in any country. (The resolution was rescinded in 1967)

During the Second World War, ACLU defended conscientious objectors, and protested the internment of Japanese-Americans. In the 50's, it battled the alleged excesses of the federal government's security program.

Today the ACLU is thriving. Its current total national membership approximates 180,000 which is more than double the 85,000 who belonged just five years ago. Nationwide, the ACLU has about 5,000 volunteer attorneys, including 300 in the Washington, D. C. area, and they need more. Last year the organization spent \$5 million and handled approximately 4,000 cases.

As a result of its efforts over the past few years, the rights of criminal defendants have been expanded (and the difficulties of prosecutors have increased); government wiretapping has been curtailed (causing the Justice Department to drop several of its pending cases); welfare regulations have been liberalized (and the number of welfare cases has increased); homosexuals have gained recognition and the provision of the Hatch Act that bars federal employees from taking part in partisan political campaigns has been attacked.

Locally the range of ACLU's activities has also been broad: prison reform in Virginia; school spending equalization in Washington (the Hobson case); limiting the police (Washington, D. C.) from making wide-scale arrests under the disorderly conduct and vagrancy laws (1971 May Day demonstration - D. C.); and securing government security clearances for homosexuals.

Overall, ACLU now has approximately 150 active cases in the Washington, D. C. area -- nearly double the number it had two years ago.

12 October -- Rochester, New York

13 October -- Buffalo, New York

14 October -- Rome, New York

\*14 October -- Portland, New York City, Los Angeles, Seattle, San Francisco

Reportedly, a coalition of protest groups who call themselves the "Committee for October 14" are organizing a demonstration in the Portland area to protest the war in Vietnam.

Several public buildings have been selected as symbolic targets by the demonstrators. These targets include the Honeywell Corporation Building, the Armed Forces Examination and Entrance Station, and the U. S. Courthouse.

Demonstration plans include the possibility of tearing up railroad tracks for the purpose of stopping the shipment of war materials and the destruction of the records at a local Honeywell Corporation office.

Recently, Honeywell Inc., a major contractor for the Department of Defense has been selected as a fall 1972 target of the Clergy and Laymen Concerned. Some 40 local chapters of CALC will be involved in "Campaign Honeywell" and the organizers are seeking the involvement of other antiwar groups. The usual tactics of leafletting, picketing and holding services outside Honeywell facilities are being planned. CALC officials have indicated that civil disobedience tactics will be used whenever possible in an effort to persuade Honeywell to cease working on the production of weapons.

The Vietnam Peace Parade Committee has announced plans to co-sponsor a day of protest with the "October 14 Coalition." Tentative plans for the parade to be held in New York City include a 1 p. m. assembly in front of the Nixon campaign headquarters located at the Roosevelt Hotel (Madison Ave. and 45th St.) and a march to Sheep Meadow in Central Park. A booth is to be set up in front of the Nixon headquarters on October 14 to collect contributions to the Medical Aid for Indochina Organization. A highlight of the day's activities will be a People's Peace Fair in Central Park's Sheep Meadow. Antiwar organizations will set up booths to distribute literature and present displays

\* Portland, Oregon

to dramatize the fight against President Nixon's war program. The Parade Committee also included plans to establish stations throughout the New York area for the Medical Aid for Indochina Committee.

The Coalition has distributed leaflets calling for a rally and march on 14 October in Los Angeles. Demonstrators will assemble at 10 a. m. in Pershing Square and march to the Federal Building at 2 p. m. where they will hold a rally.

~~Reportedly a demonstration is to be held at the Federal Court-house in Seattle to support the seven-point peace plan of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and to denounce President Nixon's war policy.~~

A rally is scheduled to be held at 10:30 a. m. at the Embarcadero Plaza and to be followed by a march to the Sheraton Palace in San Francisco on 14 October.

October - 7 November - Nationwide

Carter Camp, leader of the American Indian Movement, has announced a nationwide march on Washington, D. C. which they call a massive "Trial of Broken Treaties." The purpose of the march is to dramatize that "all minority groups have lost power." Officials are hopeful that 100,000 Indians will participate in the march which will begin on the West Coast and Alaska in the next few days and will proceed eastward.

15 October -- Washington, D. C. and New York City

~~Recently, Joe Bangart a leader of VVAW proposed that 15 October be declared "National Trash Cadillac Day," Tentative plans are to vandalize Cadillacs, Lincolns and other expensive automobiles in Washington, D. C., New York City and other major cities. Reportedly, this proposal has been favorably received by the staff of the Miami Convention Coalition who were responsible for the disruptive demonstrations during the Republican National Convention.~~

17 October -- Washington, D. C.

Black activist Stokely Carmichael will be a guest speaker at Howard University exposition on the above date.

20-21 October -- Chicago

The Second International Congress of African People, meeting in

San Diego September 1-4, was attended by over 2,500 delegates from the U. S. and African countries. One of the organizers of this year's Congress was LeRoi Jones the black poet and playwright, who has adopted the Swahili name of Imamu Amiri Baraka.

The theme of the four-day Congress was "black unity," but a lack of unity among black leaders for the idea of a separate political party was evident.

The 12 members of Black Congressional Caucus boycotted the meeting, as have leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and many other civil rights organizations.

The seven workshop sessions were based almost entirely on the controversial 55-page "Political Agenda" adopted at the black political convention held in Gary, Indiana in March.

The Gary Agenda was repudiated by the Black Congressional Caucus which countered by drafting its own more moderate black bill of rights. The NAACP also rejected the agenda because of a difference in ideology.

The opportunities for building community grass roots organizations to work toward a national black party was discussed and will be placed before the steering committee of the National Black Assembly when it meets in Chicago on the above dates.

#### 26 October -- Nationwide

The latest effort to revitalize the antiwar movement is being sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition. Officials have announced plans for two major demonstrations to be held in 13 cities on 26 October and 18 November. Members refer to the buildup demonstration to be held on 26 October as a reminder to candidates for office that the war will be the primary issue of this election. The principal demonstration will be held on 18 November to insure that the Presidential candidate elect understands that the American people want an end to the war. The 13 cities that have been targeted by the protesters are as follows: Atlanta, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston, Denver, Chicago, Houston, Detroit, New York, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Washington, D.C. The principal targets for the 26 October demonstrations are the Internal Revenue Service for its role in collecting war taxes and the FBI for its efforts in monitoring the radical left-wingers.